every pil'ar of the political Union. Should this policy be carried into effect, so Federal fax-gatherer would ever again tread the seti of the South. When the work of incendiariem, propagandism and revolution begins, this Union will end, it may be in blood.

Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.) aliaded to the assentit upon Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.) aliaded to the assentit upon Northern Democrats who voted against the Kansas-Northern Bennecrats who voted against the Kansas-Northern Bennecrats who voted against the Kansas-Northern Democrats to maintain the union and integrity of their party at home. It is untrust that the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States are opposed to the admission of any more Slave States. He didn't knew one, and whoever asserts to the contrary grassly misrepresents the Northern Democracy. He earnestly wished to sustain the President on Kansas affairs, and hoped that something would ture up to enable him to do so. The Lecompton Constitution, he said, does not embody the will of the people. While the friends of the President had said that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. While the friends of the Lecompton Constitution upheld one dectrine, he (English) was for carrying out what he believed were correct principles. If he was stricken down for that, he should retain his self-icepect, and have the high authority of the President for Iching in defense of correct principles. His political reputation was not fainted with Free-Sollism like that of the Van Burens principles. His political reputation was not sed with Free-Soilism like that of the Van Burens

tainted with Free-Soilism like that of the Van Burens and Dixes, who are now foremost in the advocacy of Lecempton. If all reasonable compromies are voted down, he should vote against the admission of Kansas under that Constitution.

Mr. PHILLIPS (Ponn.) proceeded to show that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is regular, according to established principles and recognized precedents. He also contended that the Constitution recognized the right of the people to change it whenever they choose. Those who denied that, fall into error.

Mr. Phillips also centended that the only question which divided the people of Kansas was submitted for their approval.

ion which divided the people of Kansas was submitted for their approval.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Penn.) said that the only question submitted was, "Whether slaves should be imported into the Territory?" The Slavery question was never submitted. By the Constitution Slavery may exist there forever.

Mr. PHILLIPS replied—I now know where to find my collegate.

oneague.
. MONTGOMERY—You will always know where

to find me.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) suggested a night session but Mr. WASHBURN objected, and the House ad-

From Kansas. St. Louis, Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

The Republican learns that an attempt has been made to abduct the Judges of the Election at the Delawars Crossing Precinct to prevent their giving in their evidence to Gov. Denver, as requested by Calhoun, and that Isaac Mundie, one of the Judges, was shot in the head and killed.

The clerks of the Shawnee Preciact were preparing a certificate under eath, stating that they gave the testimony they did before the Investigating Committee under threats of death.

A letter from Fort Scott says that that place has been taken by a company of Lane's men, who were robbing the stores and stealing horses. No lives

The Leader (Pro-Slavery) learns from a gentleman from Kansas that the Topekaites and Anti-Topekaites at Leavenworth have quarreled concerning the policy to be pursued, and that two sets of candidates have been nominated to the Constitutional Convention. The Democrats made no nominations.

It is reported that Gen. Lare has issued a proclama tien, calling on the Free-State militia to attack Weston, Missouri. This report is discredited here.

Judge Loring's Case.

Bostos, Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

In the House to day the majority and minority reports on the petitions for the removal of Judge Loring were submitted and ordered to be printed. The majority report urges his removal. The minority report, signed by only one member of the Committee, strongly one page it.

Fire at Pictou, N. S.

Pictot, N. S., Tuesday, March 9, 1858. we'e totally and several others partially consumed. Allarge amount of goods and furniture was destroyed. Lips, \$20,000; insured \$5,000.

Fire in Elyria, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

A fire in Elyria, last night, destroyed eight buildings, causing a loss of \$10,000. There was insurance for \$6,000 on the property. Sinking of the Steamer Globe.

Detroit, Tuesday, March 9, 1858.
The steamer Globe, belonging to the Great Western Railway, capsized and sunk while landing live stock at the Michigan Central Railroad wharf this afternoon. She had over 190 head of cattle on board, many of which were lost. The vessel will be raised.

Marine Disasters.

Bostos, Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

The schooner Ocean Bride, from Wellitest for Boston, is ashore on Point Alderton, Hull, with masts gene. Her crew are all lost.

The schooner Pictou, Capt. Davis, from Halifax for Beston, went ashore this morning at the Third Cliff, Schuste, and has bliged. Crew saved.

Destructive Fire in Troy.

Thor, N. Y., Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

A fire broke out at about 8 o'clock this morning in the Troy Bleach Works on Ida Hill, owned by Wilham R. Yowart. The main building was entirely destroyed, but the store-house, con'aining several thousand dollars worth of goods, and the dryseveral thousand dollars worth of goods, and the drying-house, were saved. The loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$25,000, and is fully covered by insurance,

as follows:

Rogers Williams Insurance Company, Providence \$5,000; Atlantic Insurance Company, Providence \$5,000; Atlantic Insurance Company, Providence, \$7,500; Atlantic Insurance Company, \$5,000; Washington Insurance Company, Providence, \$5,000; Washbattan Insurance Company, Providence, \$5,000; Manhattan Insurance Company, New-York, \$700. The fire originated in a defective flue.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Bostos, Tuesday, March 9, 1858,
The following are the footings of our Banks. Statement for the past week:
Capital Stock. \$31,980,900 | Due to other Banks. \$5,761,000 |
Leaus and Discounts \$6,251,000 | Deposits. 19,031,740 |
Specie. 7,497,700 | Circulation. 5,182,400 |
Due fm. other Banks. 6,137,000 |

Forenoon Weather Reports-MARCH 9.

[By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, re-ceived at No. 21 Wall street.]

QUERNC-Ther, in Upper Town, 12: Lower Town, 12-above.

MIGNYN, N. Y. Wind W., ther. 30; clear.

BANGE, Me.—Wind W. ther. 21; snewing very hard and owing fresh. Postland, Me.-Wind N.; ther. 20; hazy; snowing a very

CALAIS, Me - Wind N.E., ther. 20; snowing bard.
St. JOHN, N. B. - Wind N.E., ther. 20; been snowing arrest

nce of more.

EASTPORT, Mr. - Wind N.E.; ther. 16; snowing.

Sackviller, N. B. - Wind N.E.; ther. 18; binstering.

EATPON: A. B.—Wind N.E., ther. 18, blustering, little to what fallen.

CHARLOTTEFOWN, P. E. I.—Wind N.E.; cloudy and cold.

ONFIGO, N. Y.—Wind N.W.; ther 2.; pleasant.

BOSTON, Mass., 10 a. m.—Stightly overcast; 6 inches of snow fell last night; 25.

PHILADELPHIA, DOOD.—Wind W.; 30; bar, 29,50; cloudy.

WASHINGTON, 12 m.—Uloudy; wind W.; 34.

ROUSES'S POINT—Cloudy; wind S. W.; 20.

ST. JOHNSTON VI.—Showing, wind N. W.; 11; bar, 72.

ST. JOHNSTON VI.—Showing, wind N. W.; 11; bar, 72.

MALONE—Clear; wind S. W.; 20.

WHITE REVER JUSCHON, VI.—Pleasant; wind N. W.; 20.

DETROIT, Mich., a. m.—Clear; 43;

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., a. m.—Clear; 43;

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., a. m.—Clear; 44.

PARABUR DE CHIEN, a. m.—Clear; 45.

CAICAGO, Ill., a. m.—Clear; 48.

PORTAGE CITY, a. m.—Clear; 41.

Min waturer, Wis. a. m.—Clear; 38.

FORD DE LAC, a. m.—Clear; 41.

Min waturer, Wis. a. m.—Clear; 38.

CALCAGO, III., & m.—Clear: 45.

PORTAGE CITY, & m.—Clear: 48.

FOND DO LAC. & m.—Clear: 41.

MILWAUERE, WIS., & m.—Clear: 35.

DUBUGUE, IOWA, & m.—Clear: 35.

LIFYLLAND, Ohio, & m.—Wind N., cloudy; 35.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., p. m.—25; cloudy.

BUSKIRS, N. Y., p. m.—Wind W., 24; cloudy.

FLESHAA, N. Y., p. m.—Wind W., 24; cloudy.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., p. m.—Celeidy.

NEW HAVES, COLD. p. m.—Wind W., 25; clear: gleiking.

BOSTON, 7 p. m.—25; cleady.

NEW HAVES, COLD. p. m.—Wind W., 25; clear: gleiking.

BOSTON, 7 p. m.—26; clear and calma excellent sleighing.

PITYSPILLD, Mass., 7 p. m.—1; showing hard.

SERINGFIELD, Mass., 7 p. m.—29; clear.

NEW YORK, 7 p. m.—Wind W., 25; clear.

REPORTOR, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 26; clear.

LANCASTER, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 26; clear.

LANCASTER, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 26; cloudy.

CHARLISTURGR, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 26; cloudy.

CHARLISTURGR, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 27; cloudy.

CHARLISTURGR, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 27; cloudy.

CHARLISTURGR, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 27; cloudy.

CHARLISTURGR, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 27; cloudy.

CHARLISTURGR, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 27; cloudy.

CHARLISTURGR, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 27; cloudy.

CHARLISTURGR, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W., 27; cloudy.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N H., March 9-101 p. m. A large vote was thrown at our State election to-day. Wm. Halle, the present Governor, was supported by the Republicans, and Asa P. Cate of Northfield by the Democrats.

The returns so far indicate the reelection of Mr. Haile for Governor by at increased majority over that of last year, wien he received 34,758 against 31,355 given for Mr. Wells, the Democratic candidate.

MANCHESTER N. H., March 9. Some disturbance took place in the Fifth Ward today. A party of rowdies took possession of the Ward room, were the check-list in pieces and broke one of the ballot-boxes. The other two in the room were thrown out of the window and were saved. Several persons were badly beaten. The assailants were Democrats, who were offended because certain Irishmen were not registered on the vote-list. After the disturbance was over the Board reassembled and announced the election of the Republican Representatives.

Several fights also took place between the Irish Re publicans and Irish Democrats.

This evening all is quiet. CONCORD-11 p. m. The following is the vote in some of the principal

| Nichola | Halle | 1,004 Cate | Amberst | Halle | 219 Cate | Claremont | Halle | 525 Cace | Care | Halle | 551 Cate | Halle | 551 Cate | Halle | 1,376 Cate | Prismouth | Halle | 770 Cate |

Albin Beard, editor of The New-Hampshire Telegraph, is elected Mayor of Nashua by a large majority. CONCORD, Tuesday, March 9-11:30 p. m. Eighty-two towns give Haile 18,083, and Cate

The Republican Representatives elected are 119 and To the Senate, 9 Republicans and 3 Democrate ar

elected. The Councillors are all Rebublican.

The Legislature is strongly Republican, and Gov. Haile's majority will reach at least 4,000.

Half-past Twelve o'clock p. m.—One hundred and twenty-nine towns heard from give Halle 23,892, Cate 20,611. Republican Representatives elected thus far, 146; Democrats, 72.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, March 9, 1858. A report was presented to the SENATE to-day, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, accomanied by a bill to amend the act to provide the City of Brooklyn with pure water, which provides for the addition of a general tax on the City of Brooklyn of \$50,000 yearly, to be paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and to be appropriated to the redemption of the Water Bonds.

The bill also enacts that there shall be added to the general tax on and after the year 1860 such further sums as may be necessary to supply any deficiencies in the income to meet annual expenses, interest on bonds. &c., for which estimates shall be furnished by the Mayor and Councilmen. The bill was referred to the Committee of the

Mr. ELV, on notice, introduced a bill to alter the Commissioners' map of the City of Brooklyn so as to discontinue and close up Bedford Green, and per-mit the owners of the land lying within its limits to

improve and build upon the same.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to provide for the widening, opening, grading and paving a part of Montgomery street in Brooklyn, and to change its

name to Boundary avenue.

The bill enacts that all that part of Montgomery street lying in the City of Brooklyn and the Village of Flatbush which extends between Flatbush avenue and Nosfrand avenue, as laid down on the Commissioners' map, be laid out as a street 100 feet wide, and to be called Boundary avenue. The southern line is to remain the same as that fixed by parallel therewith and 100 feet distant.

The bill provides at length for assessing the pense and for making the improvement, and provides also that the said street shall be the boundary line between the City of Brooklyn and the Village of Flatbush. The bill was referred to the Com-

mittee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. Foore introduced a bill authorizing the inhabitants of each School District to purchase Charts of the Animal Kingdom," for the use of schools. Referred to the Committee on Literature.

Mr. Mather introduced a bill to so amend the

net incorporating the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons as to add to the Trustees the name Thomas Addis Emmet, Richard Kelly, Timothy of Thomas Addis Emmet, Richard Kelly, Timothy A. Howe, John S. McCulloh and James Ridgeway; to provide that the Board of Examiners or Censors of said College shall be elected by its Faculty from the Faculties respectively of the Medical Colleges of the City of New-York or other medical or vet rinary medical practitioners; and that the Trus-tees shall appoint Professors and such other instructors as may be necessary, subject to removal

for adequate cause.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to revive the Albany and New-Baltimore Ship Canal and Basin Company, with a capital stock of \$300,000, and the privilege of increasing it to \$1,500,000.

The following gentlemen are named as Directors till such time as their successors may be elected,

Messrs, Eli Perry, William V. Many, Erastus Corn-Messrs, Ed Perry, William V. Many, Erastus Corning, Josiah B. Plumb, Lansing Pruyn, Orlando Mead, Visscher Ten Eyck, James D. Wadsworth, Robert H. Pruyn, William E. Bleecker, David J. Boyd, John V. Wilder, Samuel H. Ransom, Jacob H. Shear, and Edward F Kendrick.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Brooklyn Assessment Investigating Committee, reported the evidence taken before the Committee, which amounts practically to

The report was adopted, the Committee dis-

charged, and 500 copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

The Assessment bill which has created this excitement has been so fixed and amended by the Assembly and the Conference Committee, that, should it pass in its present shape, its practical effect will be to estop all public improvement in Brooklyn till such time as the law shall be repealed, or its provisions violated or evaded.

The Senate spent most of its long session to-day n considering, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Stow's bill to prevent free passes on railroads, without making much progress. Strenuous efforts were made by Senator SPINOLA and others so to amend the bill as to exclude from "dead-head" privileges only members of the Legislature, State officers.

Judges, city officers and town Assessors.

A number of amendments tending to modify the bill in respect to persons offer than public officers were discussed and voted down, and one permitting stockholders to ride free to and from meeting for the election of Directors was adopted.

The Committee finally reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to prevention and punishment of crime.

To increase the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

In the ASSEMBLY to-day, the Hon. NATHAN BOUTON of Cortland County, stated that he had voted for the Kansas resolutions, and as his name did not appear on the list, he desired the Journal to be so amended as to include his vote in the affirmative, which was ordered

The SPEAKER referred the several portions of The SPLAKER related the several portions of the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees, and also referred the bill to abolish the office of New-York City Judge to Messrs. Seeley, Winne, Jeremiah, Chanler and Meore of your city.

The bill to make School District No. 9 in Pom-

fret (Dunkirk) a Union Free School was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and elicited quite a sharp debate, in which it was charged that the opposition to it was entirely instigated by the railroad companies, which, having much property in that village, object to being taxed for the education of other people's young 'uns. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

Mr. RICHARDS rose to a question of privilege and asked the removal of a couple of reporter's

desks which were in the vicinity of his seat, and

caused him very much inconvenience.

Mr. Weir suggested that the desks in question were occupied by bogus reporters, who were only nuisances and lobby prostitutes.

Mr. Lynch was not so thin-skinned as Mr. Weir.

He had a high respect for reporters, although they do sometimes make great men out of small patterns Mr. WIFR said he made no allusion to legitimate reporters, who are usually in their places quietly

is charging their duties.

Mr. RICHARDS suggested that if reporters could

make great men cut of small patterns, they might find material for the exercise of their genius in the gentleman from New-York, Mr. Lynch. After some further remarks by Messrs, BARNES, CHAUNCY and others, Mr. Richards's motion to remove the obnoxious desks prevailed.

The Secretary of State was requested to furnish the Assembly such copies of the Session Laws, Re-vised Statutes and Code of Public Instruction as

may be necessary.

The bill to repeal the Canal Auditor act was made the special order for this day week. Two or three local bills were ordered to a third reading, and

the Assembly took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

The Anti-Slavery Convention which has been in session two days at Van Vechten Hall is well attended, and elicits much interest. The Rev. Sam-UEL J. MAY of Syracuse presides, and members of the Legislature and others who have attended the sessions of the Convention have had the opportunity of imbibing unadulterated Abelitionism, pure and simple from the original packages. The speakers have been WENDELL PHILLIPS, the Rev. Mr. MAY, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mr. POWELL, Mr. REMOND, and others. -

"[Additional by Telegraph.]

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

At 71 o'clock the Senate reassembled, and took up
the special order—the Kansas resolutions.

Mr. MATHER offered as a substitute the Democratic Legislative caucus resolutions in favor of the passage of the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, and

sustaining President Buchanan. Mr. Dives moved as a substitute the Assembly meurrent resolutions, adverse to the Lecompton Constitution.

On this, Mr. MANDEVILLE occupied the attention of the Senate until 9½ o'clock.

Mr. Mandeville was followed by Mr. Notes in a long argument lasting until 9:50.

Mr. Spisola commenced speaking, when he gave way to Mr. W. A. Wheeler, who offered the follow

ing amendment: ing amendment:

Resolved. That in his opposition to the present effort of the
National Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution
upon the people of the Territory of Kansas, the Hon. Stephen A.
Douglas, Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois,
is faithful to the true principles and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska

Mr. Spinola insisted that the Senator from the XVIIth District (Wheeler) had been discourteous in introducing his resolution, as he (Spinola) had only given way for what he supposed some ordinary trivial

Mr. W. A. WHERLER said that if he had been guilty of discourtesy he would withdraw his resolution.

The matter not being pressed Mr. Spinola proceeded in his remarks, refusing to give way to a motion to ad-

urn. Half past 10 o'clock .- Mr. Spinola is still speaking. There is no prospect of a vote being taken to-night. ASSEMBLY-EVENING SESSION.

ASSEMBLY—EXTRIBUTE ASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY PART The Assembly reassembled at 7½ p. m.
The person of the February and Coroners in Kings County was referred,

reported complete.
bill directing the New-York Supervisors to raise The bill directing the New-York Supervisors to raise by tax \$75 per annum for each child sent to the Juvenile Asylum from the city, and an aggregate of \$20,000 for the building, was ordered to a third reading. The bill for the relief of tax and assessment payers in New-York City was taken up. Mr. CHANLER

moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. CANAL MILEAGE.-A correspondent sends us

the following for publication: In the Auditor's report to the Legislature of 1857, on page 189, I find a statement of the amount paid to

It takes 366 days to earn \$1,464 at \$1 per day, and 6,036 miles travel to carn \$1,301 60 at 5 cents per mile. The accounts of his co-travelers are not quite e bad. Now, are men who can't resist the temptations to make money in this way, the most certain to resist the temptations that may beset such officers in other ways?

THE TOWN MEETINGS.

From The Albany Journal, March 9 We give below a table of the Supervisors elected in the several counties thus far. It will be seen that it exhibits an overwhelming Republican preponderance. Even of those Democrats who are elected, so many are Anti-Lecompton men that it is safe to put down supporters of the Administration" in a minority New-York's response to the Lecompton bill:

	Repub.	Rep. and Am.	Den
	Allegany21	3	
	Broome12		
	Cattaraugus20		- 11
	Саупда	1	- 3
	Chantauque16	- 5	
	Chemung 3	794	7
	Chenango	4.4	- 6
	Clinton	44	1
	Columbia 5	24	- 0
	Cortland 9	1	4
	Delaware 8	2	- 3
	Erie	210	20
	Franklin.	10	(8
	Genesee, 2		
	Herkimer11		7
	Jefferson	1	4
	Lewis	- 4	3
	Madison13		1
	Monroe16	-3	11
	Montgomery 5	1 -	4
	One ida	122	9
	Ouondaga12		7
	Oswego18	722	7
	Otsego18		
	Rensselaer4	10	12
		1	11
	Saratoga 8		- 9
	Schoharie 7	1.0	- 3
	St. Lawrence	13	12
	Steuben	2	10
	Ulster 8	1	- 6
	Washington10		- 2
	Wayne 13	374	- 6
	Wyoning		1
	Yates E	4.0	
		69	102
	Total 395	69	0.70

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION-ARREST OF ONE THE PARTIES,-1 a. m.-Since the report of the defalcation at the Union Bank (given on another page of this paper; went to press, we learn that Serjt. Ber-ney has arrested Brotherton's accomplice. We have not been able to obtain his name, but it is reported that he is a prominent Wall-street operator, reputed to

be wealthy, and a man who has heretofore been re-garded as of the highest respectability.

The accused was taken before the Mayor at the residence of Peter Cooper, esq., last night, and gave bail to a heavy amount. It is stated that he has promised

to indemnify the bank in full. Brotherton, it is very generally believed, has committed suicide.

PIERMONT .- The election for village officers took place in this village on Tuesday last. The following ticket was elected: Trustees, James Styles, Andrew Fallon, John J. Lawrence, James J. Walsh, Marcus Hoffman; Treasurer, John G. Biauvelt; Collector Isaac Van Ward; Clerk, John W. Blauvelt,

POSTAGE TO LIBERIA, VIA ENGLAND .- We are re quested to state that notice has been given by the British Post-Office of the conclusion of the Postal Convention between Great Britain and the Republic Convention between Great Britain and the Republic of Liberia, which establishes a combined Britain and Liberian rate of sixpence the half-ounce letter as the charge for the conveyance of letters posted in one country and delivered in the other after the list of April next, prepayment of which is made compulsory. The Government of Liberia having expressed a desire that letters originating in the United States addressed to Liberia, as well as letters originating in Liberia charge of the United States and forwarded

dressed to Liberia, as well as letters originating in La-beria addressed to the United States and forwarded through Great Britain, may be fully prepaid in either country to their destinations, a regulation to that ef-fect has been adopted by the United States and Brit-ish Post-Office Departments.

The postage, therefore, to be levied in the United States upon letters addressed to Liberia via England. States upon letters addressed to Liberia via England, after the 1st of April next, will be 33 cents the single rate of balf an onace or under, prepayment required. [Cubo.] MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE STORM DOWN EAST.

Mr. Ellwood Walter received a telegraphic dispatch from Boston on Tuesday morning, announcing that the schooner Ocean Bride of Wellfleet, went ashore on Long Beach that morning. The crew are supposed to have been drowned. The British schooner Pictou from Hallfax for Boston, went ashore at Scituate the same morning and bilged. Her crew were saved.

The ship David Brown, Capt. Behm, sailed vaster. day for Singapore. Before reaching Sandy Hook a row occurred on board in consequence of the violent enduct of the second mate. That officer, it seems, went on board in a state of intexication, and in a short time began to abuse the men, striking them with a shovel, and otherwise maltreating them. Of course the crew rebelled. Capt. Behm arrested the second mete and locked him up; but he broke out again more violent than ever. The captain then concluded that it

MUTINY ON THE SHIP DAVID BROWN

was best to dispense with the services of the ruffian and coming to an anchor on the outer bar he sent him up by the steaming Webb. The tug, later in the day, teck down a more peaceable substitute, and the David Brown put out to sea. The second mate has been locked up on a charge of inciting to mutiny.

PRICE OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA. The steamships Moses Taylor and St. Louis, whi sailed on Saturday for California, had a full load passengers, in consequence of the low fares. Since heir departure the rates by the Northern Light, oppoition line, bave been considerably increased. tickets for steerage, which were sold for \$40 and \$50, are placed at \$75; for second cabin, from \$75 to \$125; and for first cabin, from \$100 to \$175.

THE DISAPIDATED CONDITION OF THE WHARVES AND

The Harbor Commissioners are empowered by the act of the Legislature, passed April, 1857, in case the owners of wharves and piers fail to keep them in repair, after due notification, to go on and have the necessary repairs made, charging the cest upon the owners. The Commissioners, in September last, notified the city authorities of the dilapidated and dangerous condition of many of the wharves and piers belonging to the city. They were told, in reply, that the necessary repairs would be made immediately; but from that time to this nothing has been done. The Commissieners have therefore duly advertised for and reseived proposals for the work, at rates far below the amount usually paid for such work by the city. These facts have been communicated by them to the Mayor, but no action has as yet been taken upon their communication. In the last tax levy \$175,000 were appropriated for the repairs of wharves, piers and slips. this sum \$150,000 have been expended, but we are inormed that no trace can be found of where it has been speut. Will the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be so good as to enlighten us upon the sul

THE STEAM PRIGATE STAGARA. The following is a list of officers attached to the team-frigate Niagara, about which sailed yesterday for Plymouth, England, on the Telegraph expedition: for Plymouth, England, on the Telegraph expedition:
Captain, Wm. L. Hudson; Lieuts, Jas. H. North, J. D. Todd,
Jno, Guest, Wm. A. Webb, E. Y. McCauley, Bancrof Gherardi
(Acting Master), Surgeon, D. S. Green; Purser, Jos. C. Eldredge;
Passed Ass. 1 Surgeon, F. M. Grimell; Assistant Surgeon, Wm.
G. Hay; Lieut, Marines, Wm. Stokes Boyd; Chief Engineer,
Joshua Folkansbee; First Assistant Engineers, John Farott, Wm.
S. Stamm; Second Assistant Engineers, John Farott, Wm.
S. Stamm; Second Assistant Engineers, John Farott, Wm.
F. Kutz, Wm. Beubler, J. H. Balley; Captain's Clerk, John W.
Hudson; Purser's Clerk, Edward Willard, Boatswain, Robert
Dixon; Gumer, John Webber, Carpenter, H. P. Lestie; Sallmaker, W. B. Fornit; Master's Males, Stephen R. Hudson, A. M.
Mason, Walter Brooke, Gen. Keywotta, Jas. W. Goodrich,
Andrew Slockholm.

NAVAL, STATISTICS FOR 1858.

NAVAL STATISTICS FOR 1858.

Andrew Slockholm.

SAVAL STATISTICS FOR 1858.

From The Navoi Register for the year 1858, about to be issued from the Navy Department, in accordance with the act of Congress approved December 3, 1815. The Washington States abstracts the following general statement of the present effective force and condition of the naval service:

Captains: Active list, 76; reserved list, 25. Commanders: Active list, 196; reserved list, 25. Licutemants: Active list, 319; reserved list, 26. Surgeons ranking with commanders, 41; surgeons ranking with lieutenants, 64; passed assistant surgeons, 41; assistant surgeons, 39. Pursers ranking with commanders, 160; pursers ranking with lieutenants, 24. Passed midshipmen: Active list, 21; retured list, 2. Midshipmen, 45; acting midshipmen of the first, second, third and fourth classes, on probation at the Naval Academy, 174. Boatswains, 38. Gunners, 44. Carpenters, 47. Sailmakers, 42. Engineers, 18; first assistant engineers, 34. Meaning Carms—I colonel commandant; adjutant

Marine Corps - 1 colonel commandant: adjutant Marine Corps — I colonel commandant: adjutant paymaster and assistant quartermaster, composing general staff: I lieutenant colonel, 4 majors, 13 captains, 19 first lieutenants, and 20 second lieutenants.

Resignations during the year 1857—1 Captain, 10 Lieutenants, 3 Passed Assis'ant Surgeons, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 3 Pursers, 1 Passed Midshipman, 38 Acting Midshipmen.

Deaths during the year 1857—5 Captains, 2 Commanders, 11 Lieutenants, 2 Surgeons, 1 Passed Assistants.

manders, 11 Lioutenants, 2 Surgeons, 1 Passed Assistant Surgeon, 4 Pursers 2 Boatswains, 1 Gunner, 2 Carpenters, 2 Sailmakers.

Dismissals from service during the year 1857—1
Commander, 3 Lieutenants, 7 Acting Midshipmen, 3

Vessels of War-10 ships-of-the-line, 10 frigates, 20

Vessels of War-10 ships-of-the-line, 10 frigates, 20 sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, 19 screw-steamers of the let. 2d and 3d classes, 2 screw-tenders, 7 side-wheel steamers of let, 2d and 3d classes, 1 side-wheel tender, 3 store vessels, 5 permanent store vessels, 5 permanent store vessels, 5 permanent store vessels, 5 permanent store and receiving ships.

Nary-Yards-Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. John Pope, commandant; Boston, Capt. S. H. Stringham; New-York, Capt. L. Kearney; Philadelphia, Capt. Charles Stewart; Washington, Capt. E. A. F. Lavalette; Norfolk, Capt. T. A. Doroin; Pensacola, Capt. C. K. Stribling; Mare Island, Cal., Capt. D. G. Farragat.

THE WHALING PLEET. The Whalemen's Shipping List of New-Bedford gives the following statistics of the Whaling Fleet

gives the following statistics of the Normal of this country:

There are 323 vessels belonging to New-Bedford; to Dartmouth, 10: Westport, 20: Sippican, 5: Wareham, 1; Sandwich, 1; Fairhaven, 48: Mattapoisett. 19; Nantucket, 37; Edgartown, 19; Holmess Hole, 2; Falmouth, 3; Provincetown, 28; Orleans, 4; Beverly, 2; Salem, 1; New-London, 64: Fall River, 2; Warren, 16: Newport, 3; Stonington, 5; Greenport, 7: Mystic, 6; Sag Harbor, 20; Cold Spring, 5; San Francisco, 11. Total, 663. There are now in the port of New-Bedford, 10 ships and 10 barks: Fairhaven, 3 ships and 1 bark. To arrive during the year 1888; of New-Bedford, 10 ships and 10 barks: Fairhaven, 3 ships and 1 bark. To arrive during the year 1858; New-Bedford, 57: Fairhaven, 19: Nantucket, 4; Edgartown, 3. Total 74, due at the fonr ports. The aggregate amount of oil on board of these ships, when last heard from, was: Sperm, 20,250 barrels; whele, 52,683 barrels: Fairhaven, 10 vessels due, with sperm, 4,560 barrels; whale, 7,370 barrels: Nantucket, 1 vessels, with sperm, 2,780; whale, 1,000 barrels: Edgartown, 3 due, with sperm, 3 5 barrels; whale, 3,570 barrels. Total minimum amount of oil to be received this year: Sperm, 2,565 barrels: whale, 64,428 barrels. ,428 barrels.

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN MILITON

received this year: Sperm, If, he barrels: washe, 61,128 barrels.

We learn from a gentleman who left on Thursday might the scene of the wreck of the ship John Milton, and left East Hampton, the residence of the Coroner, who has charge of the case, on Friday evening, that twenty bodies had been recovered up to that time. The last body found was discovered at low tide by Thomas J. Mulford, keeper of one of the life-boat stations, quite buried in the sand, with one of the hands only protoning above the surface. Mr. Mulford went off to procure assistance, and on returning, the body was found buried a foot deep under the sand. This induced a supposition that other body four had been identified, vizz those of Capt. Harding Wm. Cottrell (sailor), to be the mate of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the time of the departure of our inforcant, no new discoveries were made. Of the twenty bodies recovered in a similar memory; briefler to be consumed to the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the time of the departure of our inforcant, no new discoveries were made. Of the twenty bodies recovered in a similar memory briefler to be consumpted to leave the wind the process there employed, which was a constant of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the ment of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the ment of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the same of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the same of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the process of the simple of the consumption of the consumption of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of the consumption of the vessel, — Luscomb (sailor) of t

ire there, to intelligence has yet been recovered as to whether they left the vessel at that place or man. The fact of some lades kultung work leing found on the beach, makes it very probable that a lady was on board at the line of the cleaster.

Anyon the first elevan body.

An any the not eleven bodies on which as i quest was held, it is now thought by the Coroner and others, was beigt that the body known as "No. 6," in his record, is that the body known as "No. 6," in his record, is that of a passenger, judging from the delicary of the hands and other indications, leside having closines made of tas eria's not ordinarily worn by seamen; his overcoat, for instance, being of the material, and with flowing alceves. The body was supposed to be that of a per-

alceres. The body was supposed to be that of a persen of 32 to 35 years of age, six feet high, who light
brown hair and whiskers.

A bag containing a gentleman's wordrobe and a
Bible was picked up by Mr. Molfor I. These were no
marks upon the conting that would lead to an identification of the owner, but the following was written in
pencil on the fly-leaf of the Bible: "Presented to
"J. him McDonaid by his much esteemed bother, J. hu
"Hinds, pilot of the boat Julia, No. 15, lost November
"15th, 1856, off Fire Island." (Courier & Enquirer.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER XXII

The system described in my last letter, Mr. Pres dent, is, as you have seen, a war upon the agricultural communities of the world, for the reduction of the prices of their rude products. To what extent it has resulted in reducing the priors of our staples, you have already seep. How it taxes the planters and farmers everywhere I propose now to show, and with that view will commence by wking your attention to the following comparative view of the exports from Great Britain at the close of the great European wa and at the opening of the gold trade of California;

Export of woolens.

Export of cottans.

Export of sides.

Export of lineus.

And of other commodities. 622,118

Total......£51,632,791 £62,192,569
Nearly the whole increase that has taken place in the long period of thirty-six years, was thus found in four branches of manufactures, the materials of which were wholly drawn from abroad, as is shown in the fol-

owing statement of imports for that year: | 108 | 155,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 Before proceeding to examine the figures above pre-

ented, I desire. Mr. President, to invite your attention to the idea that those who furnish the food; clothing and lodging do in jact furnish the power. A locome tive engine is merely an instrument by which the force yielded by the consumption of fuel is made to serve the purposes of man. So it is with men. Their serve the purposes of man. So it is with men. Their daily power to labor results from their daily consumption of food; and therefore it is that those who supply the food and clothing are really the parties who supply the power that is used. That understood, we may now inquire how many of the people of England are fed by the agricultural nations of the world, preparatory to an inquiry into the number there employed in doing their work.

Divided among four millions of persons the articles

in coing their work.

Divided among four millions of persons, the articles of food included in the above would give to each

12 fb rice, 22 eggs, and] a polion of spirits

This being much more than the average consump-tion of the men, women and children employed in the workshops of Great Britain, it may faily be assumed that the world furnishes four millions of laborers with food and clothing and with shelter, too—the chief part of the timber there consumed being grawn from abroad.

abroad.

To the stock of food above given, we have now to add, the total quantity of coffee and tea, of cocoa and sugar, of lemons and oranges, of figs and raisins, of spices and tobacre, consumed by the whole eight-and-twenty millions of the population of the United Kingdom.

Of raw materials, foreign nations supply all the cotton and silk, all the oil, all the saltpeter, and all the dye-stuffs; of hides, wool, flax, hemp, and various other articles, they not easy furnish all that is reex-ported in the shape of manufactures, but as much portion, if not even of the whole, of the four milhons above referred to—who may, therefore, be considered as being fed, diothed, lodged, and supplied to the English people, by the other communities of the

The whole number of persons, old and young, male and female, employed, in 1811, in the Cottor, hose, wood, worsted alls, that and then manu-factures of Great Britain, was.

Making a grand total of...... The number so employed in 1851 must have been greater, and may perhaps be properly estimated at 1,500,000. If so, it follows that the people of the world feed, clothe and shelter, and thus farmish the labor of nearly three times as many persons as are in tabor of hearly three times as many persons as are in England employed in uning her coal and her iron; in smelting her ores, and making her pig, bar and rail-road iron; in constructing her machinery of every de-scription; and in converting iron, copper, brass, cot-ton, wool, silk, hemp and flax into the commodities required for consumption. This, in addition to farmish-ing nearly all the raw materials, they supply all the labor; and, further, they supply food, cloth and lodg-ing for two and a half millions of persons otherwise employed.

oployed.

Of the million and a half, there is, however, but a Of the million All a half, there is, however, but a small proportion that is employed in working for the foreigners who supply this food and these raw materials. Of the commodities exported, nearly all are of the coarser kinds, requiring very little of either skill or tasts for their preparation. Thus, for instance, out of angexport of £87,000,000 sterling in 1854, nearly £15,600,000 consisted of metals in almost their rudest state, having given occasion to the exertion of very little more than brute force. Coals constituted £1,500,000, while mere yarns amounted to £10,000,000. 2.1,500,000, while mere yarns amounted to £10,000,000. Cotton cloths, averaging only 3jd., or 7 cents, per yard, were nearly £24,000,000. Linens, averaging 8d. a yard, made more than £4,000,000, while eartherware, alkali, beer and ale, butter, candles, cordage, 5sh, salt and wool contributed £5,000,000 toward the mass. The difference between the pictures presented by the French and English expects is most remarkamass. The difference between the pictures presented by the French and English exports is most remarka-ble—the former exhibiting rearcely anything that has not been very highly elaborated, and the latter fur-nishing evidence that of all the vast quantity of com-modities received from the world, those returned have modities received from the world, those received and undergone that lowest amount of preparation required for their reception among an inferior population. With the exception of machinery and millwork to an amount less than £2,000,000, and hardware and cutlery to about double that sum, there is scarcely anything in the list of English exports requiring either taste or skill. Seeing that such is the fact, it may thing in the list of English exports requiring either tasts or skill. Seeing that such is the fast, it may well be doubted if more than one-fearth of the labor given to manufactures—or that of 400,000 hands—is applied to the conversion of the raw materials exported; but, to avoid the possibility of error, we may assume it to be even as high as one-third—500,000 person—being one for every eight whose labor is, as me above been shown, 'urnished by the agricultural

emourted to 96,000,000 of prunds, and it commanded then 201d, per pound—equal to £8,300,000.**

About thirty years later, the movement of the trade,

according to same authority, was as follows:
Raw reterial forces on pounds a 5d per pound. gas.ou, a 4
Wages of 502000 spinners, weavers, bleachers, &c., at A list yet each.

What of 20 600 engineers insente makers insettle, makers, policies doe, at \$50 s yet each.

Printed the manufacture of waters of superintendents among to purchase the mutualities of machineries. 13,400,000

We see, here that while the raw material consumed was more than five times as great, the selling price in England was less than 25 per cent greater. Were however, we reflect that oath every stage of this increase, it had been necessary, because of the increase generalized the land in unitivation, to resort to tow and more distant lands, with constant ing exhaustive of the land in unitivation, to resert to the ward more distant lands, with constant increase in the cest of transportation—and when we deduct the demestic charge thus created, together with the freights, storages, buckerages, and other claims, upon this in morse quantity—we find that these 500,000,000 penuds could have yielded their producers, of the various parts of the werld, not more £5,000,000, or least than thirty years before, had been received by the producers of 96,000,000, the and less, too, than was required to pay for the camage done to the land—leaving altogether out of view the cest of cultivation. The £5,000,000 thus paid for the use of so many millions of acres, became £56,000,000 before they left the factory, and yet, as we have seen, the changes effected in them were such as required only the lowest species of skill. Thence, they passed our to Turkey and India, Ireland and Poilogal, Jamaica and Spain, the United States as d Canaria, and before they reached the consumers they had become not less than £60,-

the consumers they had become not less than £66, 000,000; about one-twelfth of which went to the cotton grower, while the other eleven-twelfths were absorbed on the road between those who raised the wool and

the consumers they had become not less than 200, coulded, abore on-twelfth of which would to the cotton-grower, while the other elevent-reliths were absorbed en the road between those who raised the wool and those who wors the cloth—giving support to those sands and tens of thousands of men employed is blocking the wheels of commerce. The consequences of this are seen, Mr. President, in the facts that the planter—always that he commodity—can now here obtain proper machinery of cultivaries; that his lands are everywhere being exhausted; and that Navery becomes from yearte year more the lat of the laxorers of all cut on-producing cuntries. Such are the receasery results of the says em that locks to cheapening the raw materials of manufacture, and to increasing the difference between their price and that of the flished commedities into which they are converted.

Eleven twe fits, or fits-five millions of pounds, are divided among middlemen—and of this ereture us sum our fifths, probably, center in the owners of Righth ships, mils and either machinery of exchange and transportation. To pay this it is required that the agricultural nations send to Righthad common quantities of ten, coffre, sugar, insign and other commodities—while themselves wasting daily more labor than is employed monthly in all the mins and factories of the United Kingdom. Hence their inability to obtain improved machinery; and hance the necessity they are everywhere under of confining themselves to the work of seratching out and soling the soil.

The direct effect of the reduction in the price of cut-ton has been, and is, that of forcing labor into the production of sugar with similar effect—enabling the people of Januarea. The decline in the price of sugar forced labor into the production of sugar with similar effect—enabling the production of sugar with similar effect—enabling the production of the representation of the production of the

prices of Bhise at colline, cannot be denied.

What is it, on the other hand, that our farmers and planters desire? Is it not the reverse of this?

Do they not wish to have raw products dear and finder and colline in the commodities cheap? That they do so is certainly commodities cheap?

what is the policy, Mr. President, advocated by the foreign manufacturer? Is it not that one which is commonly called free trade? It is so, certainly. In advocating it, does he desire to carry out his own views or those of the planter? Does he desire to raise the price of food and cotton? Does he not, on the contrary, desire to cheapen both? Does he desire. shipping required for carrying enormous masses of raw products to the ports of Britain? Does he not, on the contrary, wish to throw upon the producers all the cost of transportation? Does he not know, and feel too, that under that system they receive the most trivial share of their products—the remainder being absorbed by traders, transporters, brokers and middlemen of all descriptions; and is it not for these reasons that he urges upon the world the adoption of the tree-trade system? That it is so, is unquestionably true.

The objects of the two parties being thus so widely The objects of the two parties being thus so widely cifferent, is it possible that both can be attained by the parsunt of any one set of measures? Can the system in ented for the purpose of depressing the prices of raw products raise them? Can that which looks to maintaining the prices of finished products lower them? It cannot; and yet every measure of our central Government in regard to trade for the last twelve years, has had the fullest approbation of the advocates of that system. Could we desire better evidence that those measures are hostile to the interests of both farmer and planter?

farmer and planter? Mr. President, that you shall study the The more, Mr. President, that you shall study the subject the more you will be satisfied, that to the policy of that government is due the depression in the prices of all our products, to which your attention has been called; and that, it is to its errors, and not to excess in the amount of power ratained by the States, when they adopted the Constitution, we owe the monetary difficulties you have so well described.

Yours very respectfully, HENRY C. CAREY.

Philodelphia, Yels, 25, 1826.

* McCuntern: Commercial Dictionary; article, Cottex

1. ** ew cupy.** says a Scathera journal, "says more calamaterial to the sold them is the cottex supp. An immercial manuse amount of manuse varially consisting, for the most part of decayed, leaves, limbs, and forest mental, tarequired to keep the land of a cottem pointation in good condition. Another disinglety is, that cottem pointation in good condition. Another disinglety is that cottem pointation in good condition. Another disinglety is that cottem pointation in good condition. Another disinglety is that cottem as the farm as the ray desire. An Alicentan plender says, the cottem is a destroyed me or than cartiquakes, or volcard a country is destroyed me or than cartiquakes, or volcard a country. Witness the rad inits of the rad is unguested the land, for acte any active attempt is unlikely as a graph of the country of the rules of another foreign.

The effects of this, as exhibited it. South Caralina, are thus started in a recent archers a passed by the Agricultural Convention to earthy held in the State.

**Vour Committee was described bright to the attention of the Convention the moorantal first that the interest heretofore, taken by our citizents is agricultural improvement has become a subsequently that our out if fields can enlarging, our homested have been decreasing availably in number; and our energetic, as the archive the made upon another than the hard forther and our energetic, as the archive in the mode one active the industry of the State.

Wants to Find size Modern, Jane Price wants which for this rise and correction the south-western States.

Wants to Find size Modern, Jane Price wants. McConnecte: Commercial Distiouncy; srtiele, Cotton

WASTS TO FIND DER MOTHER.-Jane Price wants to find her mother, who she supposes was Eliza Price, and is now in Canada. Jane was taken from her purents and adopted when she was a little girl by one Thor. Fietcher, in St. Andrews, Lower Canada. He moved to Mentreal and Toronto, and then to Crab tychard, Ky., where she writes from, Her father was insure, and she supposes him dead; but she hopes her mother lives, and "would give the world to see or bear from her," and knows no other way but to s-k us to make her case known, Plesse pass round her name until the mother and daughter

P. L. Gilbert (Museum Building) and Brill & Respectators our Agents in Alexany for the sale of Tue Saledes.

meet again.

Our friends in CHICAGO can obtain THE TRIBURE of J. C. MON.